Ch 1 The Indian Constitution

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Excercises

1. Why does a democratic country need a Constitution?

Answer

A democratic country need a Constitution because:

→ It lays out the important guidelines that govern decision making within the various societies of the country.

→ It lays down the ideals that form the basis of the kind of country that its citizens aspire to live in.

→ It serves as asset of rules and principles as the basis by which the country has to be governed.

→ It provides rules to safeguard the interests of minorities and prevent any kind of domination by the majority on minorities.

→ It lays down rules that guard against the misuse of power by any politician leader.

→ It also provides rights to its citizens and protects their freedom.

2. Look at the wordings of the two documents given below. The first column is from the 1990 Nepal Constitution. The second column is from the more recent interim Constitution of Nepal.

1990 Constitution of Nepal Part 7: Executive	2007 Interim Constitution Part 5: Executive
Article 35: Executive Power: The executive power of the Kingdom of Nepal shall be vested in His Majesty and the Council of Ministers.	Article 37: Executive Power: the executive power of Nepal shall be vested in the council of Ministers.

What is the difference in who exercises 'Executive Power' in the above two Constitutions of Nepal? Keeping this in mind, why do you think Nepal needs a new Constitution today?

Answer

The difference in who exercises "Executive Power" in the given two Constitutions of Nepal is that in the 1990 Constitution, this power was vested in the King and his Council of Ministers, while in the 2007 Interim Constitution of Nepal, "Executive Power" changed hands to being vested only in the Council of Ministers, thereby making Nepal a democracy from being a monarchy.

Nepal needs a new Constitution today because it is no longer a monarchy. The older Constitution vested power in the King, but when the country is now a democracy, a new Constitution is needed to reflect the "democratic" ideals of Nepal that the peoples' movement desired and fought for. In order to achieve this, all its constitutive rules must be changed.

3. What would happen if there were no restrictions on the power of elected representatives?

Answer

If there are no restrictions on the power of the elected representatives the leaders might misuse the powers given to them. The Constitution provides safeguards against this misuse of power by our political leaders.

4. In each of the following situations, identify the minority. Write one reason why you think it is important to respect the views of the minority in each of these situations.

(a) In a school with 30 teachers, 20 of them are male.

(b) In a city, 5 per cent of the population are Buddhists.

(c) In a factory mess for all employees, 80 per cent are vegetarians. (d) In a class of 50 students, 40 belong to more well-off families.

Answer

(a) Female teachers are in minority. The female teachers must be allowed space to voice their opinion so that their efforts at teaching are not hindered by their minority status.

(b) Budhhists are in minority. Every individual has the right to follow the religion of his/her cho... People of other faith must respect the religion other than their own.

(c) Non-vegetrians are in minority. Food choice is personal wish so he/she should have the freedom to eat what he/she wants.

(d) Under privileged are in minority. Citizens cannot be discriminated by their birth so their views have to be respected.

5. The column on the left lists some of the key features of the Indian Constitution. In the other column write two sentences, in your own words, on why you think this feature is important:

Key Feature	Significance
Federalism Separation of Powers Fundamental Rights Parliamentary Form of Government	

Answer

Key features

1. Federalism: It ensures national unity and at the same time allows individual progress. A federal government allows the Centre to hold supreme power but its Constituent States have some power as well.

2. Separation of Powers: This serves two purposes: firstly, tyrannical use of power is avoided since it does not vest power in any single authority. Secondly, the 3 organs of power also work as a check on each other, thereby maintaining a good balance.

3. Fundamental Rights: These are important because they conform to a humane society. They also protect citizens against arbitrary and absolute use of power by the State.

4. Parliamentary Form of Government: It upholds universal adult franchise. This entails the fact that the people of a country play a direct role in electing their representatives to run the state as well as the nation.

TOPIC 2: UNDERSTANDING SECULARISM

Q1. List the different types of religious practice that you find in your neighborhood. This could be different forms of prayer, worship of different gods, sacred sites, different kinds of religious music and singing etc. Does this indicate freedom of religious practice?

Answer: The different types of religious practices that we can see in our neighborhood are as follows:

1. A Sikh person worships in Gurduwara to Guru Nanak using Guru Granth Sahib
2. A Muslim worships in a mosque and their sacred book is the Quran.
3. A Christian worships Jesus Christ in a Church and their religious book is the Holy Bible.
4. A Hindu worships in a Temple to the idols of Gods and Goddess.

This shows that the people in India have the freedom to practice the religion of their choice and yet live together in peace and harmony.

Q2. Will the government intervene if some religious group says that their religion allows them to practice infanticide? Give reasons for your answer.

Answer: Yes, the Government can intervene if some religious group says that their religion allows them to practice infanticide. This is because the Indian Constitution clearly states that the Government has the right to intervene if there is a threat to social harmony. Also, killing an infant is a crime and the judiciary is the only authority that can punish a person to death and no other religion or person can commit the crime of killing someone.

Q3. Complete the following table:

Objective	Why is this important	Example of violation of this objective
One religious community does not dominate another	To protect the freedom of religion which is a fundamental right.	The killing of cattle traders ir suspectin carrying t
The state does not enforce any particular Religion nor take away the religious freedom of individuals.	To maintain separation of religion from sectoral state	In 2004,people were banned from wearing head scarves or turbans in public places by the French government.
That some members do not dominate other members of same religious community.	Freedom of religion based on the principle of equality	Islam is divided into sunni andshia sects. In many Islamic countries shias are oppressed by sunnipeople .

Q4. Look up the annual calendar of holidays of your school. How many of them pertain to different religions? What does this indicate?
Answer: The annual calendar of our school marks holidays like Eid, which is celebrated by Muslims, Diwali, which is a Hindu festival, Christmas, which is celebrated by Christians and Guru NanakJayanti which is a Sikh festival. This proves that India is a secular country and every individual has the right to religious freedom.
Q5. Find out some examples of different views within the same religion.
Answer: Some examples of different views within the same religion are as follows:
1. Hindus worship different idols of Gods and Goddesses.
2. Muslims are divided into Shia and Sunni. Both these sects have different views on a lot of issues.
3. Buddhist followers are divided into Mahayan and Hinyan

Q6. The Indian State both keeps away from religion as well as intervenes in religion. This idea can be quite confusing. Discuss this once again in class using examples from the chapter as well as those that you might have come up with.
Answer: The Indian state both keeps away from religion, as well as intervenes in religion because on one side Indian laws say that the issues of religious importance have to be dealt as per the laws of that particular religion but at the same time the religious laws and issues like Triple Talaq were recently modified or abolished by Indian judiciary violating the Muslim sharia law.

Topic 3: why do we need a parliament

Q1: Why do u think the nationalist movement supported the idea that all adults have a right to vote?
Ans: The nationalist movement supported the idea that all adults have a right to vote because everyone in the country is a part of society and should have a chance to contribute towards the working of the country or the government.It would allow people to create and rectify their governments in the way in which they want the country to run. Law making and decision making should be shared by all the people of the country.

Topic 4:UNDERSTANDING LAWS

Question 1.
Write in your own words what you understand by the term the 'rule of law'. In your response include a fictitious or real example of a violation of the rule of law.
Solution:
Law is a system of rules, usually imposed through a Government or Institution and is applied to govern a group people. It shapes politics, economics and society in numerous ways.
The most common example of a violation of the rule of law can be seen on the roads. Motorists and pedestrians do not follow the traffic rules.
Motorists do not adhere to speed limits nor do they stop behind the line at traffic signals. Pedestrians rarely use the zebra crossing and cross the road at will causing harm not only to themselves but also to other road users.
Question 2.
State two reasons why historians refute the claim that the British introduced the rule of law in India.
Solution:
Historians refute the claim that the British introduced the rule of law in India because colonial law was arbitrary, and the Indian nationalists played a prominent role in the development of the legal sphere in British India.
Question 3.
Re-read the storyboard on how a new law on domestic violence got passed. Describe in your own words the different ways in which women's groups worked to make this happen.
Solution:
Domestic violence against women was very common in India in t[illegible]
Throughout the 1990s, the need for a new law was raised in diff[illegible]
Public Meeting and women's organizations. In 1999, Lawyers Co[illegible]
of lawyers, law students and activists, after nation-wide consultations took the lead in drafting the Domestic Violence (Prevention and Protection) Bill. This draft bill was widely circulated. Meetings were held all over the country supporting the introduction of this Act.
The Bill was first introduced in Parliament in 2002, but it was not to the satisfaction of all. Several women's organizations, like the National Commission for Women made submissions to the Parliamentary Standing Committee requesting changes in the Bill. In December 2002, after reviewing the request made by the National Commission for Women, the Parliamentary Standing Committee submitted its recommendations to the RajyaSabha and these were also tabled in the

LokSabha. The Committee's report accepted most of the demands of the women's groups.
Finally a new Bill was reintroduced in Parliament in 2005. After being passed in both houses of Parliament, it was sent to the President for his assent. The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act came into effect in 2006.

Question 4.

Write in your own words what you understand by the following sentence on page 44-45: They also began fighting for greater equality and wanted to change the idea of law from a set of rules that they were forced to obey, to law as including ideas of justice.

Solution:

The Sedition Act of 1870 was a turning point in the struggle for freedom in India. According to the Sedition Act any person protesting or criticizing the British government could be arrested without due trial. Indian nationalists began protesting and criticizing this arbitrary use of authority by the British. They also began fighting for greater equality and wanted to change the idea of law from a set of rules that they were forced to obey, to law as including ideas of justice.
By the end of the nineteenth century, the Indians started asserting themselves in the colonial courts. The Indian Legal profession began emerging as a force to reckon with and the Indians demanded respect in the courts. Indians started using law to defend their legal rights. Indian judges began to play a greater role in making decisions.
Thus the Indians played a major role in the evolution of the rule of law during the colonial period.

TOPIC5: Judiciary

Q1:You read that one of the main functions of judiciary is upholding the laws and enforcing fundamental rights. Why do you think an independ necessary to carry out this important function?

Ans. It is necessary to have an independent judiciary to carry out the basic functions of "upholding the law and enforcing fundamental rights "because the independence of judiciary is an integral part of democracy. It intends to shield the judicial process from external influences.It provides full legal protection to all individuals going to court for whatever reasons.Also,any citizen can approach the court of law if his/her fundamental rights are violated, without fear of disputes being solved in favor of those in power.

Q2. Re - read the list of fundamental rights provided in chapter 1. How do you think the right to constitutional remedies connects to the idea of judicial review?

Ans. The right to constitutional remedies connects to the idea of judicial review in its capacity of protecting the rights of an individual against the working of the state legislature or executive. Judicial review of the court decisions are carried out when the judgementgiven by a court violates any constitutional provision . In the constitution, every citizen has equal rights and none can be discriminated against other. If there are any violations, the judiciary is free to review the earlier judgments even by the supreme court.

Q3.In the following illustrations, fill in each tier with the judgements given by the various courts in Sudhagoel case.

Ans. Lower court: Laxman, his mother Shakuntala and his brother- in- law Suhhash Chandra were sentenced to death.

High court: Laxman. Shakuntala and Subhash Chandra were acquitted.

Supreme court: Laxman and Shakuntala were given life impr
subhash Chandra was acquitted for lack of sufficient evidence.

Q4. Keeping the SudhaGoel case in mind , tick the statements that are true and correct the ones that are false:

Ans. a) True

b) False. The supreme court is the highest court of the country and thus, its decision is final. Hence, they went to the high court after the trial court had given its decision.

c) False. If they don't like the supreme court verdict, the accused cannot go back again to the trial court because the supreme court is the highest court in the judiciary pyramid.

Q5. Why do you think the introduction of public interest litigation (PIL) in the 1980s is a significant step in ensuring access to justice for all?

Ans. The introduction of public interest litigation (PIL) in the 1980s was a significant step in ensuring access to justice for all because during that time the filling of the litigation was very costly. The poor who used to earn daily wages for their living could not attend the hearings as it would take up a lot of time.

This helped the poor as it allowed any individual or organization to file a PIL in the high court or the supreme court on behalf of those whose rights were being violated.

Q6. Re-read excepts from thejudgement on the Olga Tellisvs Bombay Muncipal Corporation case. Now write in your own words what the judges meant when they said that the right to livelihood was a part of the right to life.

Ans. In the Olga Tellis vs. Bombay Municipal corporation case, the judges stated that right to livelihood was a part of the right to life because no one can stay without the means of livelihood.If the right to livelihood is not included in the constitutional right to life, the easiest way of depriving a person of his right to life would be to deprive him of his means of livelihood. Such deprivation would make life impossible to live.

Q7. Write a story around the theme, justice delayed is justice denied?

Ans. NitinNarang was a bank officer. After retirement he came back to his fore father's house. He requested the tenant to vacate the house. Tenant challenged that if NitinNarang wanted to have his house vacated,he should move to court for justice. He was compelled to live in a rented house. The owner lodged litigation against the tenant. After fighting the case for five years, the owner won the case. The decision was made in his favor by the trial court. But the tenant appealed in the high court against the lower court decision. It again took five years for justice. In the meantime NitinNarang kept on living in the rented house because unless there was judgement, he had no other option. In such a situation we can definitely say,' justice delayed is justice denied.'

Q8 . Make sentences with glossary words .

Ans. a) Acquit : The case in favor of Manish led the high court to acquit him of all charges of guilt that the trial court had levied on him.

b) To appeal. The women's organization lent strong support to the domestic maid to appeal against charges of theft that her employer had accused her of.

c). Compensation. The central government paid compensation to the victim's family after an unfortunate train accident that killed hundreds.

d). Eviction. The company's claim to land occupied by slum dwellers led to the poor peoples Eviction from their homes, which were bulldozed by Municipal authorities.

e).violation . The judiciary takes stringent action against any violation of fundamental rights.

Q9 .The following is a poster made by the right to food campaign. Read this poster and list the duties of the government to uphold the rights to food. How does the phrase "Hungry stomachs, overflowing godowns! We will not accept it !!" Used in the poster relate to the photo essay on the right of food on page 61.

Ans. The constitution of India grants all Indian the right to live .Right to live is associated with the right to food.

The duties of the government to uphold the right to food are as follows:

To provide at least minimum food stuff to the citizens at normal cost or free.

To check unnecessary inflation in price of food items.

To check the hoarding of grains of daily use like wheat, rice, sugar etc.

To provide meal to poor children in the school.

Hungry stomachs, overflowing godowns "is not at all acceptable in a civiliz society. If the hoarding of food is not discouraged, the people with hung stomachs will attempt to commit crimes.

TOPIC 6:Understanding our criminal justice system.

Q1.In a town called peace land, the supporters of the Fiesta football team learn th the supporters of the jubilee football team in the nearby city about 40km aw have damaged the ground on which the final between both teams is to be held t following day. A crowd of Fiesta fans armed with deadly weapons attack t homes of the supporters of the jubilee football team in the town. In the attack, men are killed, 5 women are gravely hurt ,many homes are destroyed and over people injured.

Imagine that you and your classmate are now part of the criminal justice syste First divide the class into four groups of persons.

1.Police

2. Public Prosecutor

3. Defence lawyer

4. Judge

The column on the right provides a list of functions. Match these with the roles th are listed on the left. Have each group pick the functions that it needs to perform bring justice to those who were affected by the violence of the Fiesta fans.In wh order ,will these functions be performed.

Ans. Police, public Prosecutor, Defence lawyer and judge will perform the functions in following order.

Police:- Arrest the Fiesta fans.

Take photographs of burnt homes.

Record the statements of witnesses.

Get the assaulted women medically examined.
Public Prosecutor:- cross examine the witness.
Argues the case of victims.
Defence lawyer:- Meets the accused persons .
Examines the witnesses in court.
Judge:- Hears the witnesses.
Records the evidence.
Writes thejudgement.
Decides for how many years the accused will be put in jail.
Passes thejudgement.
Conducts a fair trial.

The victims would not get justice if only one person performs all the functions of the criminal justice system because he could get influenced by various prejudices. A separation of powers is necessary within a judicial system too,since absolute power can lead to unfairness. A single ideology may not be the right one, as it can affect the trial and the result of the case.

Ch 7 Understanding Marginalisation

Page No: 92

Excercises

1. Write in your own words two or more sentences of what you understand by the word 'marginalisation'.

Answer

The word 'marginalisation' simply means exclusion from the mainstream.

Marginalisation of any community or a person can be because of many reasons like

-

→ Speaking a different language,

→Following different customs,

→ Belonging to different religious group from the majority community etc. Marginalisation is linked to experiencing disadvantage, prejudice, poverty and powerlessness. It is a complex phenomenon which results into a low social status, not having equal access to education and other resources.

2. List two reasons why Adivasis are becoming increasingly marginalized.

Answer

The two reasons why Adivasis are becoming increasingly marginalised are: → The people often wrongly believe that Adivasis are exotic, primitive and backward.

→ That often Adivasis are blamed for their lack of advancement as they are believed to be resistant to change or new ideas.

3. Write one reason why you think the constitution's safeguards to protect minority communities are very important?

Answer

The Constitution's safeguards to protect minority communities are very important because they ensure that India's cultural diversity is protected from becoming largely unitary and they also help to promote equality and justice to all.

4. Re-read the section on Minorities and marginalization. What do you understand by the term minority?

Answer

Minority is the term which means the communities which are small in number in comparison to the communities which are more in number. For example, Muslims are in minority in comparison to Hindus.

5. You are participating in a debate where you have to provide reasons to support the following statement: 'Muslims are a marginalized community'. Using the data provided in this chapter, list two reasons that you would give.

Answer

Two reasons in support of the statement "Muslims are a marginalized community":

→ The Muslim community has not been able to gain from the country's socioeconomic development as statistics on basic amenities, literacy rate and public employment show. 63.6% Muslims live in kutcha houses as compared to only 55.2% Hindus also the literacy rate amongst Muslims was the lowest at 59% in a 2001 survey.

→ Their customs are distinct from other religious communities, so much so that they are identified as separate from the "rest of us" leading to unfair treatment and discrimination against Muslims.

6. Imagine that you are watching the Republic Day parade on TV with a friend and she remarks, "Look at these tribals. They look so exotic. And they seem to be dancing all the time". List three things that you would tell her about the lives of Adivasis in India.

Answer

The three things I would tell a friend about the Adivasis in India would be: → Lives of Adivasis are actually very rich but people seem to know very little about the realties of their lives.

→ They are usually shown in sympathetically in colourful costumes, headgear and dancing.

→Often people wrongly believe that Adivasis are exotic, primitive, backward and immune to development.

8. Would you agree with the statement that economic marginalisation and social marginalisation are interlinked? Why?

Answer

Yes, economic and social marginalisations are interlinked. This can be described by the following:

→The minorities are rendered marginalised economically because they are not allowed access to the benefits of economic development. → When there is no economic development the minorities do not develop socially. Their society does no experience the fruits of social development. They remain backward.

Ch 8 Confronting Marginalisation

Page No: 103

Excercises

1. List two Fundamental Rights in the Constitution that Dalits can draw upon to insist that they be treated with dignity and as equals. Re-read the Fundamental Rights listed on page 14 to help you answer this question.

Answer

Two Fundamental Rights that Dalits can draw upon to insist that they be treated with dignity and as equals are: Right to Equality and the Right to Freedom.

2. Re-read the story on Rathnam as well as the provisions of the 1989 Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act. Now list one reason why you think he used this law to file a complaint.

Answer

The 1989 Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act was formed in response to the demands made by Dalits and others that the Government take seriously to protect them against the ill-treatment and humiliation faced by Dalits and tribal groups in their everyday life. Rathnam's hut was burnt and he was forced to leave the village along with his mother and other members of his family as they continued to be ostracized by the powerful castes in the village. So Rathnam used the above law to file a complaint to protest against the domination and violence of the powerful castes in his village.

3. Why do Adivasi activists, including C.K. Janu, believe that Adivasis can also use this 1989 Act to fight against dispossession? Is there anything specific in the provisions of the Act that allows her to believe this?

Answer

The Adivasi activists including C.K. Janu believe that Adivasis can also use this 1989 Act to fight against dispossession because this Act guarantees the tribals not to be dispossessed from the land resources forcibly. They pointed specifically that this Act merely confirms what has already been promised to the tribal people in the Constitution - that their land can not be sold to or bought by non-tribal people. In cases where this has happened, the constitution also guarantees that the right of the tribal people to repossess their land.

Ch 9 Public Facilities

Page No: 118

Excercises

1. Why do you think there are so few cases of private water supply in the world?

Answer

There are very few cases of private water supply in the world because water is an essential amenity. Water supply is a public facility that every government must provide to all citizens of a State. In cases where water supply was placed in the hands of private companies, the prices of water rose, making it unaffordable to the masses. This resulted in riots, protests and violent demonstrations in countries like Bolivia. Hence, it has been deemed best that the government must handle water supply services.

2. Do you think water in Chennai is available to and affordable by all? Discuss.

Answer

Water in Chennai is not available to and affordable by all. Availability of a good, regular [illegible] proportionate to the level of income one earns, in this city. Senior government officials [illegible] Anna Nagar can get a whole water tanker arranged for themselves; most areas like Mylapore get water once in two days; in Madipakkam, people buy bottled water for drinking purposes but the situation is the worst in slums. Here, water supply runs for barely an hour everyday from a single tap serving over thirty families for all their water needs.

3. How is the sale of water by farmers to water dealers in Chennai affecting the local people? Do you think local people can object to such exploitation of ground water? Can the government do anything in this regard?

Answer

The sale of water by farmers to water dealers in Chennai is affecting the local people in various ways:

→ The water they are taking away is for irrigation of agriculture. Because of this exploitation irrigation and so, agriculture is bound to suffer.

→ This water is also for general supply and drinking purpose of the villagers. → As a result of the heavy exploitation of water, the ground water levels dropped drastically in these areas.

Yes, the local people can object to such heavy exploitation of ground water since it is a public facility or nature's gift on which everyone has equal right and so nobody can sell or take away exclusively.

The Government needs to play a crucial role to find out a suitable alternative in this regard. Our Constitution recognizes many of the public facilities including access to safe drinking water, as being a part of the Right to Life. So, the Government must see that these rights are protected so that everyone can lead a decent life.

4. Why are most of the private hospitals and private schools located in major cities and not in towns or rural areas?

Answer

The distribution of public facilities in our country is inadequate and largely unfair. For example, urban areas are provided with and consume more electricity than villages or townships. Most metropolitan cities consume vast amounts of power for market-places, multiplexes and air-conditioning while villages and towns bear huge power-cuts even in summer so much so that there is no electricity available to them for domestic purposes too. This is a gaping gap in the distribution of just one of the public facilities provided by the government.

9. Private educational institutions - schools, colleges, universities, technical and vocational training institutes are coming up in our country in a big way. On the other hand, educational institutes run by the government are becoming relatively less important. What do you think would be the impact of this? Discuss.

Answer

Private educational institutions levy very high fees, which only affluent people can afford. So quality education will be the right of only the rich. If educational institutions run by the government are not up to the mark, the weaker sections of the society are deprived of quality education. The end result of this disparity will be that only the rich will get good education while the poor will be deprived of it.

Ch 10 Law and Social Justice

Page No: 131

Excercises

2. What are the advantages to foreign companies in setting up production in India?

Answer

Advantages to foreign companies in setting up production in India are:

→ Cheap labour: - Wages that the companies pay to workers say in the U.S.A. are far higher than what they have to pay workers in India. → For lower pay: - Companies can get longer hours of work.

→ Additional expenses such as housing facilities for workers are also fewer. Thus, companies can save costs and earn higher profits. → Cost cutting can also be done by other more dangerous means.

→ Lower working conditions including lower safety measures are used as ways of cutting costs.

3. Do you think the victims of the Bhopal gas tragedy got justice? Discuss.

Answer

No, the victims of Bhopal gas tragedy are still fighting for justice.

At first, the company which owned the pesticide factory- Union Carbide (UC) refused to accept responsibility despite the wide-open, so many evidences of the tragedy. The UC got away after paying a bare minimum compensation to the survivors of this tragedy. Even after 24 years the survivors are still fighting for justice, for safe drinking water, for health-care facilities and jobs for the poisoned by UC. Their cases are still pending in numerous courts.

4. What do we mean when we speak of law enforcement? Who is responsible for enforcement? Why is enforcement so important?

Answer

Law enforcement implies the government's responsibility as lawmaker and enforcer, to ensure obedience to its laws by everyone within the State that it governs. It is the responsibility of the government to ascertain that laws are not violated by anyone. Enforcement is important to maintain the democratic status of India; if foreign companies are allowed to maintain low working conditions, then

this interferes with the Fundamental Right of the Right to Life, of a worker. Hence, enforcement is necessary to protect the people.

5. How can laws ensure that markets work in a manner that is fair? Give two examples to support your answer.

Answer

Laws can ensure that markets work in a fair manner. The frequently upgraded Minimum Wages Law ensures that workers are not exploited and over-worked by companies that hire them. Also, a law keeping checks on the quality of production makes sure that sub-standard goods do not enter the market.

7. Write a paragraph on the various roles of the government that you have read about in this unit.

Answer

The government plays a large number of roles in any state. In Unit five, the government's role in the economic sector is explained. This includes providing public facilities like water supply, healthcare and sanitation and ensuring that these amenities are not overtaken by private enterprises; the government also plays a pivotal role in law enforcement, which is of utmost importance in the economic sector. The government makes laws to protect workers in production factories- laws on minimum wages, controlling working conditions and safety measures. It also makes laws for markets that protect consumers against over-pricing and substandard products. The government has a law against child labour and it also punishes organizations that do not follow policies put in place to protect the environment against pollution.

8. What are the sources of environmental pollution in your area? Discuss with respect to (a) air; (b) water and (c) soil. What are the steps being taken to reduce the pollution? Can you suggest some other measures?

Answer

There are many sources of environmental pollution in our area.

→ Air Pollution: By vehicles, Industrial gases disposed through chimneys, smokes from

→ Water Pollution: Various chemical discharges and other liquid effluents from some k tanneries, aluminium etc. Because of dry latrines and inefficient discharge of house wastes and sewerage into the river.

→ Soil Pollution: Due to the throwing of plastic bags here and there, lack of proper arrangement of disposing household wastes, industrial effluents and ashes etc.

In the recent years there has been a consistent increase in awareness of the need for a clean environment. The courts in our country have come out with a number of strong orders on the environmental issues and accordingly steps are also being taken to reduce pollutions. But still many more things have to be done in this direction:

→ Appropriate measures need to be taken by countries and local authorities of the world to stop the misuse or overuse of resources.

→ Environmental degradation can be checked by conserving land, air and water resources. For this we have to control the pollutants at the source.

→ By proper enforcement of laws and norms related to environmental issues such as - use of plastic bags, disposal of all type of wastes, harmful emissions from different industries, etc.

9. How was environment treated earlier? What has been the change in perception? Discuss.

Answer

Earlier the environment was treated as a 'free' entity and any industry or even an individual could pollute the air and water without any restrictions. Whether it was our rivers, air, and groundwater - the environment was being polluted since there were no laws in this regard.

In the recent years and particularly the Bhopal gas tragedy has brought the issue of environment to the forefront. Now the perception has completely changed and the people have understood that the environment is something which the people over generations will share. There has been an increasing awareness among all that a clean environment is a public facility that cannot be destroyed merely for industrial development. The courts also gave a number of judgments upholding the right to a healthy environment as intrinsic to the Fundamental Right to life.

CIVICS

TOPIC: SOCIAL EXCLUSION AND INCLUSIVE POLICY IN J&K

CHAPTER: 11

Q. 1. How would you explain Social Exclusion?

Ans: Social Exclusion is a process in which individuals are blocked from various rights, opportunities and resources that are normally available to members of a different group and which are fundamental to social integration and observance of human rights within that particular group.

Q. 2. Do you think some people feel socially excluded? If so, why?

Ans: Some people do feel socially excluded because they suffer from a combination of linked problems such as unemployment, poor skills, low income, poor housing, high crimes, bad health and family breakdown.

Q. 3. How special ability lead to Social Exclusion?

Ans: Social Exclusion causes the poverty of particular people leading to higher rates of poverty among affected groups. It hurts them materially by making them poor in terms of income, health or education by causing them to be denied access to resources, markets and public services.

Q.4. Describe initiatives for Social Inclusion in Jammu & Kashmir?

Ans: The government of Jammu & Kashmir has been working towards strengthening norms and values of Social Inclusion. The Department of Social Welfare, Nodal agencies of government of Jammu & Kashmir work in holistic manner with other government Departments, Agencies, NGO's and civil society for more inclusions of specially abled persons to make the society more inclusive.

In order to ensure complete social and regional inclusion, the following special schemes have been launched:

1. **Himayat:** A special scheme for the youth of Jammu & Kashmir.
2. **Roshni:** A special initiative for the rural youth of poor families in 27 left wing extremist districts across the states.
3. **Pre-**matric and Post-matric scholarship schemes for students with special ability.

Q.5. Who used the term Social Exclusion for the first time?

Ans: Ever since the term first gained usage in France where it was used by "**Paul Lenoir**" in 1974.

Q.6. What is the total population of specially abled in J&K?

Ans: The scenario of the specially abled population of Jammu & Kashmir state according to the census 2011 is **3,63,105** with an increase of more than fifty thousand persons.

Q.7. What is the nomenclature used for Dumb and Deaf?

Ans: The nomenclature used for Dumb and Deaf is "**hearing impaired**".